THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillers Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Fire Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reamed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Slaters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty-three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, beside the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscribers, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending backwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

October 13, 1812.

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a further Installment of five per cent, equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the farm whereon the subscriber lives, near Jacob Beltzhoover's in the Monongahela bottom, a dark sorrel MARE, with a bald face, about 12 years old, about 14 or 15 hands high, marked on the left thigh by a kick, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information where said Mare can be had, and reasonable charges if brought home.

PHILIP KLINE.

November 17 1812.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED FROM FORT FAYette on the 22d instant, a soldier named *JOHN GEERS*, 56 years of age, 6 feet high, fair complexion, brown hair, hazle eyes, was born in Kent county, Maryland, walks lame

The above reward, and all reasonable expences will be paid for the apprehension of said deserter, on his being delivered to me or any Officer of the United States Army

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,

Capt. 1st Regt. Light Dragoons.

Fort Fayette, 25th November, 1812

FOR SALE OR BARTER

A HANDSOME light CARRIAGE, with steel springs, a superb set of fult plated Harness, and a pair of good Horses. Enquire of ROBERT M'ELHINNEY, Saddler, Market street.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1812.

Map of the Seat of War in

NORTH AMERICA,

BY

JOHN MELISH

FOR SALE BY

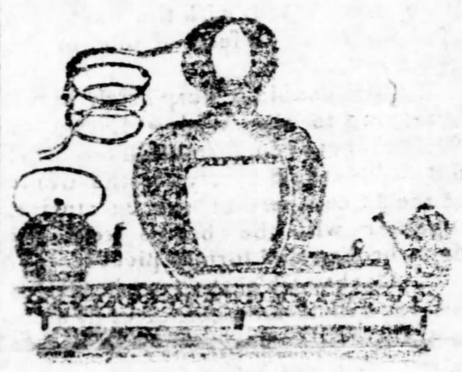
CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.



JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813.

Containing, besides the Astsonomical Calculations, by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippt after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.—Price, per dozen, one dollar—single, twelve and an half cents

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen—and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen. Pittsburgh, October 13.

James Brown, Abner Barker,

AND

James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1813.

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR—AND AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY, THE THIRTY EIGHTH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

MOON'S PHASES.					Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY—31 Days.					—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	D.	H.	M.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New ●	2	0	1	A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
First ☽	9	5	7	A	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Full ○	16	0	44	A	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Last ☾	24	6	14	M	31						
FEBRUARY—28 Days					—	1	2	3	4	5	6
New ●	1	3	16	M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
First ☽	8	0	42	M	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Full ○	15	3	23	M	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Last ☾	23	4	24	M	28						
MARCH—31 Days					—	1	2	3	4	5	6
New ●	2	4	20	A	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
First ☽	9	8	13	M	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Full ○	16	7	28	A	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Last ☾	24	11	26	A	28	29	30	31			
APRIL—30 Days					—	—	—	—	1	2	3
New ●	1	2	35	M	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
First ☽	7	5	8	A	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Full ○	15	0	0	N	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Last ☾	23	3	5	A	25	26	27	28	29	30	
New ●	30	10	54	M							
MAY—31 Days					—	—	—	—	—	—	1
First ☽	7	3	34	M	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Full ○	15	4	6	M	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Last ☾	23	2	48	M	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
New ●	29	6	1	A	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					30	31					
JUNE—30 Days					—	—	1	2	3	4	5
First ☽	5	3	57	A	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Full ○	13	7	12	A	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Last ☾	21	10	56	M	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
New ●	28	1	6	M	27	28	29	30			
JULY—31 Days					—	—	—	—	1	2	3
First ☽	5	11	20	M	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Full ○	13	9	4	M	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Last ☾	20	4	37	A	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
New ●	27	9	23	M	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST—31 Days					1	2	3	4	5	6	7
First ☽	3	10	41	A	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Full ○	11	8	37	A	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Last ☾	18	8	23	A	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
New ●	25	7	48	A	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER—30 Days					—	—	—	1	2	3	4
First ☽	2	4	40	A	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Full ○	10	8	53	M	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Last ☾	17	2	48	M	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
New ●	24	8	51	M	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER—31 Days					—	—	—	—	—	1	2
First ☽	2	11	26	M	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Full ○	9	7	11	A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Last ☾	16	10	14	M	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
New ●	24	0	36	M	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
					31						
NOVEMBER—30 Days					—	1	2	3	4	5	6
First ☽	1	5	38	M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Full ○	8	5	3	M	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Last ☾	14	9	1	A	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
New ●	22	6	38	A	28	29	30				
First ☽	30	9	43	A							
DECEMBER—31 Days					—	—	—	1	2	3	4
Full ○	7	3	5	A	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Last ☾	14	10	33	M	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
New ●	22	1	55	A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
First ☽	30	8	50	M	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Arrival and departure of the Mails.

EASTERN MAIL——Arrives at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 o'clock, P. M. and closes on Sunday evening at Sun down, and on Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

WESTERN MAIL——Arrives on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and closes at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday & Sat'dy.

WARREN & DETROIT MAIL——Arrives on Thursday, and closes the same day at Sun down.

ERIE MAIL——Arrives on Tuesday, and closes the same day at Sun down.

NEW-ALEXANDRIA & HUNTINGDON MAIL——Arrives on Tuesday, and closes the same day at 1 o'clock, P. M

STEUBENVILLE MAIL——Arrives on Wednesday, and closes the same day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Office of Discount and Deposit,

Is open every day (Sunday, the 4th of July, and Christmas day excepted.) Thursday is Discount day, and all notes intended for discount must be left at the Office on Wednesday before 3 o'clock P. M.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company,

Is open every day, (Sunday, the 4th of July, and Christmas day excepted.) Notes intended for discount must be deposited on Tuesday before 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,

For the Western District, is held at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of September, annually, and continues two weeks.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

MR. RUSSELL'S PROPOSITIONS.

The Roman history in the celebrated case of the Caudine Forks, furnishes a good illustration of the question between our rulers and the British ministry. The Consuls Calvinus and Posthuminus with the Roman army, were so completely surrounded by the Samnites in the defiles of the Caudine Forks, as to render their escape altogether hopeless. In this situation they entered into an agreement with the Samnites, in which they offered to make certain important concessions as a compensation for the release of the prisoners. This they supposed would be advantageous to their own country, but they expressly declared to the Samnites that they had no power to make a *treaty* with them securing the terms proposed without orders from the *Roman people* and without the ceremonies usual and indispensable on such occasions. At the same time, however, they *might* venture to suppose that the Roman senate *might* ratify their agreement. The Samnite general was satisfied with these assurances, and after detaining a few hostages suffered the prisoners to return to Rome. The senate disapproved of the agreement which the consuls had made, and refused to ratify it. The Samnites complained—They were answered that a Roman consul had no right under such circumstances to pledge the faith of the Roman senate, and that if they had sustained a loss it was their own fault in confiding too much to the assurances of the consuls.

What is the case between the American and British cabinets? In order to put a stop to the calamities of a war which we ourselves have begun, we instruct our minister at London to propose an armistice, to be founded upon the suspension of a practice which we admit to be *legal*; and as an inducement to the enemy to make this suspension, he is authorised to give *assurances* to them, of a prohibitory law to be passed by his government at some subsequent day, by which British seamen shall be excluded from the public and commercial service of the United States. At the same time however, the British government is informed that neither the cabinet nor the minister can make such a law; that *Congress* alone possessed that power, "who, it *might* reasonably be presumed, *might* give effect to it. The minister then explicitly declares, that he is not authorised to say that Congress would actually ratify his agreement, but, like the Roman consuls, he thinks it probable that they would do so. What is the answer of the British government? "We are in the full enjoyment of an *admitted right*, the exercise of which being sometimes inconvenient to you, you require us to suspend; and as the consideration for this suspension, (which will be an absolute relinquishment for a limited time) you are authorised to assure us, that your government will enact such a law as will make us a full compensation for our forbearance; but at the same time you acknowledge that the stipulation which you are authorised to make, is to be understood in the "sense and spirit of your constitution," and that your Congress alone have the power to make the law which you promise us, as an equivalant for a previously conceded and important right. We profess no intimate acquaintance with the "sense and spirit" of *your* constitution, nor do we know how far that "sense and spirit" would *admit* of the provision which you offer us, even were it certain that your professions are sincere; but above all, we have no security that Congress *will* pass such a law as we should require.—Here then the conference ends. The minister acknowledges that he has no authority to pledge the faith of his government, and of course his proposition is rejected.

PLATTSBURGH, *November* 22.

On Sunday morning last, maj gen. Dearborn and suite arrived at this place in the Steam Boat. A salute was fired on his landing.

The regular Army which has been collected at this place, have left their encampment, and marched to the North.

The infantry, consisting of 7 regiments, and two companies of heavy artillery, marched on Monday last. A regiment of Light Dragoons, commanded by colonel Burn, and two companies of flying artillery, under the command of major Eustis, left the encampment on Tuesday.

The troops were in high spirits, & from the ability and energy of the officers generally, it may be safely anticipated, that whenever they come in contact with the enemy, the result will be glorious to the American arms.

General Bloomfield, owing to his severe ill health, was prevented from proceeding with the army—the immediate command of course devolved upon brigadier general Chandler. G. Dearborn joined the army on the 17th to command in person.

A company of 60 who have volunteered from Peru and this town, to assist in clearing the road, which the British have obstructed by falling trees across it, marched on Tuesday, with their guns and axes.

A similar company is said to have marched from Chazy.

The whole of the militia, that were stationed here, had previously been marched to the lines.

The sloops of war Pres't and Hunter have sailed to the north.

The army encamped on Tuesday evening, in Champlain, about half a mile this side the lines——A number of scouting parties had been sent out Colonel Vosburgh's regiment, which has been stationed at the westward, had joined the army.

The militia from Vermont have also arrived at Champlain.

On Tuesday, a full company of light horse, which has been raised in Vermont, passed through town, on their way to join the army.

It is understood that the greater part of the militia have volunteered to go over the lines.

A number of aged patriots of the revolution residents of this country; have shouldered their muskets, and gone with the army——to fight once more the battles of their country.

The sloop of war Bull Dog, and the two gun boats, which have been fitting out at Whitehall, have sailed down the lake under the command of Lieut. Macdonough. The sloop mounts one 18, two 12, and four 6 pounders. The gunboats carry each a twelve pounder.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Nov. 14

Gen. Floyd and col. Newman, we understand, at the head of about two hundred and fifty men, one third regulars, and the remainder mounted volunteer militia, marched on Tuesday the third inst against the Florida Indians. A number of the Creeks, it is said, have gone to the assistance of the latter.

Georgia creating another War.

A brief sketch of the most interesting subjects that have engaged the attention of the general assembly since our last publication will be found below. Overwhelmed with news of a very unfavorable nature from our army, we have not room to noticethe minute or local transactions of the Legislature.

A bill was yesterday reported in senate by Doctor Proctor of Savannah, authorising the immediate occupation of East Florida. The first and second sections invest the Governor with full power to organize a sufficient body of troops from the militia of this state, to reduce the fortress of Augustine, and punish the Indians for their late aggressions. The third authorises the acceptance of any company of volenteers who may tender their services, and the fourth pledges the faith of the state to defray all expences incurred by the expedition,

In the report which accompaniedthe, the bill committee declared that the occupancy of East Florida is imparioustly required "upon the strong ground of public hafety, combined with the necessity, urgent enough to controul all other considerations."—A difficulty however, arises from the section of the Constitution of the United States which says that "no state shall without the consent of the congress lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter in to agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such eminent danger as will not admit of delay."

With the committee we are not prepared to say that there has been an actual invasion by a foreign force, and in the manner which perhaps was contemplated by the constitution. But it is a well known fact,——that murders have been committed under our very eyes, and thatja savage warfare is now in operation against us, sanctioned by our invading Augustine; which surely places the citizens of this state "in imminent danger," and, in a situation that "will not admit of delay."

ST. STEPHEN'S, (*Mississippi Territory*) *October* 23.

This country is rather critically situated at present. The Spaniards have thrown in a reinforcement of black and Spanish troops at Mobile, and should the British land troops there and at Pensacola, they could and would no doubt set a considerable portion of the Creek and a number of the Chocktaw Indians on our weak and almost defenceless settlements on this and the Alabama rivers.

What can be the object of our government in passing a law annexing a part of West-Florida to this territory and suffering a foreign power to occupy that most important post of Mobile, which commands the navigation of the two largest rivers in the territory, the Tombigbee and Alabama? One month past it could have been taken without the loss of a man, and at a trifling expence; one month hence it may cost the United States the loss of the lives of a number of its citizens. Had we the possession of Mobile and Pensacola we could completely command the Indian tribes surrounding us. I belong to a company of volunteers detailed for service; we are anxiously waiting for orders to march against Mobile, and we hope against Pensacola.

" *Rapids, October* 21.

" On my arrival at this place from the legislature, I was very much surprised to find the country in the situation it then was; all the labouring men and mechanics had left it; a number of the drafted militia from the Mississippi territory were and are daily going to join Col. Magee and Don Bernardo, who are by this time at St. Antonio, they having left the river Trinity some days since, with near a thousand men, of which six hundred are armed; all of which, except one company under the command of Mr. Davenport, are Americans who have left this and the adjacent countries.

" I left Nachitoches a few days since.—On the 5th inst. Doctor Robinson left that place for the interior of the Spanish provinces. He took the flag of the United States with him, and one soldier from the garrison. He is the gentleman that was taken by the Spaniards with Colonel Pike some years since, near Santa Fee, and is supposed to be sent by the United States on a mission to Mexico, but this is only conjecture, as his intentions or instructions were kept totally a secret; however, it is currently believed, that he will be stopped by Magee and his party, at all events will not be permitted to go on before the army. A gentleman with whom I conversed at Nachitoches immediately from Nacogdoches informed me it was currently reported there, that a detachment of Gen Ryan's army under the command of a Spaniard, had passed the Rio Grande and had taken St. Antonio, and that they had Gov. Salcedo in irons.

This report was not as yet confirmed, but from the best information I can gather there appears no doubt but that the republican party will succeed; this part of the country being generally in their favor.—They have plentiful supplies of provisions. They have sent in a large number of mules and a quantity of wool, which they have taken from the royal party, and which has been sent on to Natchez for the purpote of procuring arms and ammunition. Some traders have been out, but without a permission from the commanders of the army are not allowed to trade, and in one instance they have confiscated a man's property who went without a licence."

WASHINGTON CITY, *December* 1.

In the House of Representatives but little business was done yesterday. The discussion of the subject, which appears to excite the greatest interest here, viz. respecting the disposition to be made of the goods imported from Great-Britain by merchants in various seaports, during the last summer, was, on suggestion of Mr. Cheves, postponed to Wednesday; when it expected to give rise to considerable debate, it being a topic on which there exists not a little diversity of opinion, and involving property to the amount of twenty millions of dollars.

In the Senate, the bill originating in the House of Representaties, which, it will be remembered, has been amended in that body by striking out the section authorising the enlistment of all persons over 18 years of age, was yesterday passed to a third reading, after considerable debate.

The following are the yeas and nays:—

For striking it out, Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Gillman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Magruder, Pope, Reed, Smith of Md. Smith of N. York, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—26.

Against striking it out.—Messrs. Crawford, Robinson, Tait, Varnum.

Copy of a letter from Col. Edmund P. Gaines, of the United States army, to a correspondent in this city, dated Knoxville, Nov. 16, 1812.

A war with the lower Creeks seems now to be inevitable; and whether the whole nation will not take a part in the contest, is a question which will be soon determined.

Although I have not seen that sort of war service which would enable me, confidently, to hazard opinions or suggestions as to the most eligible plan of military operations in that quarter; yet, as I have acquired some knowledge of the country and of the Indians, I conclude, that if I can suggest a useful idea that has not before occurred to you, the few minutes occupied in writing my letter, I shall consider as well spent; if not, I trust you will pardon the intrusion on your time, which I am aware must now be very precious.

The nature and extent of country inhabited by these Indians, the great distance of many of their villages from each other, and from our settlements, and the celerity of Indian movement through their extensive forests, strongly recommend the use of a great portion of mounted infantry and light dragoons, in an expedition against them. Five thousand men I think would be sufficient to subdue the whole nation, provided one half of that number consisted of mounted infantry. This force might be occupied in destroying the different villages; Whilst the two thousand five hundred infantry might makean establishment at the Hickory Ground; or in conjunction with the light troops, meet the enemy wherever they might, in any considerable number, be disposed to make a stand. This they would be likely to do near the Hichory Ground, which is not far from the center of the nation. From the hickery ground the troops could be thrown into Pensacola, in the course of a week; the distance is about two hundred miles, the road good, most of it equal and much of it superior for carriages, to the road from Washington city to Richmond. A tree will reach across any water course between the Tillapoosa, (at the Hickory Ground) and Pensacola.

From Hickory ground the Alabama affords an excellent navagation for small sea vessels during the winter and spring seasons; and for boats at least twenty tons burthen, at all times of the year. The distance as the river meanders is about 500 miles without a fall or a rockey shoal.

Ample supplies of beef, and some corn and peas, may be obtained in the Creek nation for the supply of the army for several weeks; or until supplies could be obtained from Georgia, from whence there is a good waggon road to within 15 miles of the Hickory ground—East Tennessea could also conveniently furnish considerable supplies.

There can be no doubt that a great many of the upper Creeks, or those who reside north of the spanish boundary, are at present disposed to remain at peace. But let the Seminoless obtain a few partial victories over our militia, or let a British force make its appearance at Pensacola, or any where off West Florida, and I am sure no man acquainted with the Indians, their want of Government and their corrupt British principles, would have the hardihood to doubt but most, or all of them would join the enemy, unless our army should awe them into the appearance of friendship. If we had possession of the country inhabited by the Seminoles, I have no doubt but the upper part of the nation would afterwards be friendly; because our settlements would surround them, and cut off their hope of foreign support.

NEW-YORK, *November* 24.

Cartel.—In the cartel brig Diamond, which arrived this forenoon from Bermuda with American prisoners, came the following letter from an officer belonging to the Wasp, unsealed, which we have been permitted to copy.

H. M. Ship Poictiers, of 74 guns,
off Bermuda, Oct. 25, 1812.

Dear Sir,

On the 17th inst. in lat. 35 20, long. 65, W. about 11 P M a fleet of 7 sail were discovered near the Wasp. Being unable to ascertain what they were, we stood from them for some time. At length, we hauled our wind, and stood on the same tack they were standing on. Early the next morning (the 18th) they were again discovered, and proved to be five ships and two brigs, one of the brigs being the protector of the convoy. We immediately made sail, and on nearing the brig, discovered that she had Spanish colours flying.—About 10 o'clock she made a signal to the convoy to make sail; and she lay too waiting our approach,

At 27 minutes past 11, A. M. being near her, we hauled up our courses, and hoisted our colours, and bore down on her larboard side to the windward. At 32 minutes past 11 we hailed her, when she hauled down Spanish colours, hoisted the British ensign, and fired. The action then commenced. About 5 minutes afterwards, our main-top-mast and mizen-top-gallant-mast were shot away. We still continued the action with great vigor, our guns being well directed and our men in high spirits. About ten minutes past 12, we wore ship and run on board the brig, with her starboard bow on our larboard quarter. Her bowsprit being immediately shot away, hung over our quarter.—She was then boarded by the gallant lieut. Rodgers, at the head of his division, accompanied by the brave lieutenants Biddle and Booth, and several midshipmen. At 14 minutes past 12 her colours were hauled down, and in a few minutes after, her masts went by the board. We had four killed, and five wounded, one of whom is since dead. The captain of the brig informed lieut. Rapp, that he had 30 killed and 48 wounded.

" The conduct of captain Jones, was that cool collectedness which is ever the characteristic of the truly brave and intrepid hero. To do justice to his merits, or to the merits of lieuts. Rodgers, Biddle, Booth and Rapp, and Mr. Knight, the sailing master, requires far greater talents than I possess. Suffice it to say, that the American flag never gained greater honor since we have had a navy, than on the 18th inst. Every other officer and man behaved with the utmost courage and coolness, and deserve well of their country.

The brig is called the Frolic. She mounted 18 thirty-two pounders, 2 long twelves, and had 120 men; and equally manned with us, and superior in guns.

About 3 hours after the action, another sail was discovered, bearing down to us We immediately cleared away for another action. On nearing us she proved to be a 74; and, our rigging being cut away, we were obliged to haul down our colours to the Poictiers, captain Beresford. This would be extremely mortifying had we not the consolation to know, that we have convinced the British, that we, with equal force, can always bear the palm of victory. We are now near Bermuda, and shall go in to-morrow.

I am, sir, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
CÆSAR R WILSON.

Col. Samuel M'Lane, Philadelphia.

P. S. Lieut. Claxton was too unwell to command his division; but he was on deck during the action. His division was commanded by lieut. Rapp.

Singular Animal.—Yesterday a fish of a very uncommon shape and size, and such a one as has not been before seen in our waters, was caught in Spermaceti Cove, near Sandy Hook, by captain Thomas Chambers, of the United States gun-boat, No. 109, and sent to this city. The following is a short description of it. The circumference of the body is 3 feet 6 inches; the length 6 feet; the length of the tail 6 feet, making 12 feet from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail. The breadth of the tail is one foot near the body, and tapers to a point at the other end. the fore fins are two feet long each, and one foot wide near the body. The fin on the back is one foot long and 10 inches at the base; the other two fins are 9 inches long each. The mouth is small in proportion to the bulk of the fish being only about 6 inches wide, and is lined with three row of sharp teeth, something similar to those of the shark, but much smaller. There are no scales on the fish, and the skin looks as if it was highly polished, and feels so when rubbed from the head downwards, but is found to be very rough when rubbed the other way. The tail appears to be a solid piece of gristle, without bone or flesh, and is not on a line with the body, but makes an angle of about 45 degrees, so that when the fish swam near the top of water, the tail must have been several feet above the surface.

This remarkable animal is now in the possession of the proprietor of the Museum, No. 21, Chatham street. The above is the best description he can give of it at present.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 25.

DREADFUL GALE.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a gale from South East commenced, and continued with the most astonishing and alarming violence till four o'clock, when it chopped round to N. West, and abated.—Several Houses, roofs, chimnies, trees &c. were blown in different parts of the city, but we have heard of no lives being lost on shore——Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of vessels on the coast, in our bays, and rivers. At our wharves, one ship (the Virginia) was upset——a schooner with a man and woman on board sunk at the wharf, and those on board perished—Most of the vessels in the harbor received more or less injury.

The following particulars of the damage sustained on land has come under our notice, which we lay before the public:

In George street near Juniper, seven new brick houses completed for roofing, belonging to Mr. Anderson, the fronts blown down to the second story; the joices and beams torn to pieces, and otherwise considerably injured——A two story frame house in Walnut near Juniper street, lately plastered, the back front torn off.——A two story brick kitchen, corner of Juniper and Walnut street——part of the roof taken off and the gable end blown down.

Four new unfinished houses in Walnut between broad and Schuylkill 8th belonging to Mr. Napier, one entirely demolished, together with a stack of chimnies: a second, the gable ends blown down and the roof carried to the distance of 70 or 80 feet, and in its progress tore up the ground as though it had been ploughed.——A 3 story brick house in Schuylkill 7th below Walnut, ready for roofing, entirely demolished, with the exception of about 10 or 12 feet of one of the gable ends.

A large double 3 story brick house belonging to the Widow Esling, in Walnut, between Schuylkill 6th & 7th finished to the 3d story——the whole of the 3d and part of the 2d stories, together with the beams from the floor, broken and torn to pieces.

A blacksmith's shop with all his tools and materials, corner of Walnut and Schuylkill 7th streets, blown to atoms. A frame stable corner of Geo. and Broad streets, unroofed and otherwise injured, and a stack of kitchen chimnies blown down.

A stone cutter's shop in Broad near High street, belonging to Mr. Napier unroofed and considerably injured. A three story brick house N. E. corner of 10th and Spruce street, the west front blown down to the floor of the second story and the roof carried off. A considerable part of the fence surrounding the Alms House in Spruce street, blown down.

The scaffolding of the bridge, building at the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, was destroyed, besides other damage done to that superstructure.

The above are all the particulars we are able to obtain for this days paper.

The damage already ascertained, is computed to amount to more than 12000 dollars.

(*Relf's Gazette.*

November 30—The schr. Growler mounting 5 guns, belonging to commodore Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario, has captured a small sloop on her passage from York to Kingston, with the effects, and it is reported, the body, of the late gen. Brock:

MASSACHUSETTS THANKSGIVING DAY.

In the present awful state of our country, in this day of infatuation, when the patriot heart is chilled with the fear, that he who ruleth among the nations, is giving up our fruitful land to barrenness, for the wickednes of them that dwell therein, and for the iniquity of the rulers of the people, amidst danger, and doubt, and distraction, and despondency, still may we see subjects for thanksgiving and praise.

In the progress of the year many have been the blessings which have attended the people of this commonwealth, and great and signal the instances of their deliverance from evil. First and chiefly, let them acknowledge the mercy of Providence in preserving them, generally, from the crimes and evils of War and bloodshed, though the trumpet has been sounded in our land, and the Warrior girding on the harness for battle. As the instrument of dispensing this great blessing, let them devoutly thank him for giving us a chief magistrate, whose character unites the sincere christian, the pure patriot, the upright and enlightened Statesman, who has wisdom to understand, and firmness to protect the rights of the people—who has preserved them in the quiet and useful occupations of life, while others of our fellow citizens have been torn away from their families and friends, compelled to throng the ranks of war, to endure all the hardships and privations of military life, and in some instances to embrue their hands in the blood of those, whose only offence was protecting their firesides and defenceless friends from invasion.

Let them rejoice that light is shining in dark places, that those of our representatives who assisted in plunging our country into it present calamities, and thereby drew upon New-England a small share of the guilt of unnecessary war, are deprived of the power of further injuring the people, and that their places are filled by men whom neither the frown of a despot can terrify, nor the office of corruption allure from the path of duty. The hand of calamity has touched all and each of us, but it has fallen with an overwhelming weight upon the children of poverty and distress. Let then those of us who abound in the comforts and conveniencies of life, when we thank the bounteous parent of good for our happy lot, be mindful of those whose every day is a day of fasting, & to whom the least of our comforts would bring joy.

Let no tear of bitter sorrow fall this day, which our bounty might brighten into a tear of gratitude:

Let us resolve to see no face this day lowering with discontent & gloom which it is in our power to adorn with the smile of satisfaction and pleasure.

Let us glance in retrospect, upon the days of the past year, let us contemplate our civil, religious and social blessings preserved to us, and our hearts must still find the strongest reasons for gratitude to the giver of every good and perfect gift, and renewed pleasure in entering into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his court with praise.

Salem Gaz.

ANOTHER NATION EXTINCT.

London Sept. 18.

Napoleon's Concervative Senate in Paris have decreed, that Prussia shall be annexed to the French Empire: and the event had been proclaimed at Berlin. Poor Frederick William is gone on a waterdrinking excursion into Germany; and his numerous family are to become prisoners on the Corsican's bounty. *What a world and age we live in!* The French custom-house officers have ordered that all the ships in the Hanseatic ports shall be provided with the flags and ensigns of France.

PRIVATE CORRSPONDENCE

For the Commertial Advertiser.

Plattsburgh, Nov. 12.

I presume you hear much about the army at this place, as to their number, discipline and intended movements. For a number of days there has been much speculation in camp.—From the different movements, it is evident that the army is to march somewhere within a few days. The bakers no longer bake soft bread, and are ordered to prepare immediately a quantity of hard bread. All the men have lately drawn gun-slings and haversacks, and have returned in their thin clothing; so as not to incumber them on their march. Next Saturday, each company are to report the number of officers and privates who are able to march and carry a knapsack, and two officers are appointed to remain behind to take care of the sick. We are also using all dispatch to get our pikes ready.

Perhaps you do not know how the 15th regiment is to be armed. Each subaltern is to carry a pike and sword——The men are to form three deep, the tallest in the rear rank. The rear rank have lately had their gun barrels cut off about 12 inches, and not fitted for a bayonet. They are to be slung on the back when they proceed to a charge they are armed with pikes somewhat in the form of a spontoon & tacked to a pool 10 feet long. Col. Pike thinks much of this kind of weapons while others condemn them.

As to our destination, some believe we are going direct to Montreal others suppose that we are merely to be removed to winter quarters, and others again say that we are to make a decent on the Isle of Noise. This isle is situated about 10 miles above the lines on the river which leads from St. John It is low ground one mile and a half long and threequarters broad and commands the water communication with Canada. The English force on this Island is 400 regulars and 1200 militia and 30 or 40 pieces af artillery. The Island is fortified with pikes.

Col. Pike is a fine officer and much esteemed by our generals.

Our troops are much in want of discipline. I do not know precisely our force, but according to my calculation there is about 2000 infantry 300 dragoons, one hundred light and 80 heavy artillery, 800 militia, and 70 volunteers—total 3330. Some estimate the total number at 3700.

BUFFALO, *Nov.* 24.

ARMISTICE OFF; WAR RECOMMENCED

On Friday evening at 9 oclock P. M. the armistice concluded between Gen. Smith and gen Sheaff expired, thirty hours notice having previously been given by Gen smyth, After the notice was given, the British armed vessel, then laying at Fort Erie, sailed up the Lake. On Saturday morning a heavy firing of cannon was heard from fort Niagara; which continued at intervals for several hours. Accounts have been received from that quarter which announce, that the cannonading was commenced by the British—that during the firing, a gun burst in fort Niagara which killed three men and destroyed the hands of another—that the fort sustained some damage—and that two or three men were killed by the enemy's shot—that the british had three houses burnt, and a blockhouse in fort George consumed—and that the British lost some men.

The most active and indefatigable exertions are making to forward the inprize on foot. *Volunteers* from different parts are coming in daily to join the American army. The town of Batavia has been patriotic—a subscription of 700 dollars we understand has been made for the purpose of paying volunteers an extra price for coming forward and joining the army. Capt. Stevens Greys from Willinks, and Remus' Greys from Hamburgh have arrived in this village.

Gen. P. B. Porter, we learn, is to take command of the volunteers—Dr. Chapin is appointed a maj.—Samuel Prat, Esqr Adjutant—and J. E. Chaplin, Esq. Quartermaster. The names of the other officers are not in our possession.

General Smyth, to the Soldiers of the Army of the Centre.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS!

The time is at hand when you will cross the stream of Niagara, to conquer Canada, and to secure the peace of the American frontier.

You will enter a country that is to be one of the U. States. You will arrive among a people that is to be your fellow citizens. It is not against them that we come to make war. It is against the government that holds them as vassals.

You will make this war as little as possible distressfull to the Canadian people. If they are peaceble they are to be secure in their persons and property; as far as our imperious necessities will allow.

Private plundering is absolutely forbidden. Any Soldier who quits his ranks to plunder in the field of Battle, will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

But your just rights as soldiers will be maintained. Whatever is booty by the usage of war, you shall have. All horses belonging to artillery and cavalry; all waggons and teams in public service, will be sold for the benefit of the captors. Public stores will be secured for the service of the U. States. The government will, with justice pay you the value.

The horses drawing the light artillery of the enemy, are wanted for the service of the United States. I will order TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each one paid to the party who may take them.

I will also order FORTY DOLLARS to be paid for the arms and spoils of each savage warrior, who shall be killed.

Soldiers! You are amply provided for war. You are superior in numbers to the enemy. Your personal strength and activity are greater.—Your weapons are longer. The regular soldiers of the enemy are generally old men, whose best years have been spent in the sickly climate of the West-Indies. They will not be able to stand before you, when you charge with the bayonet.

You have seen Indians, such as those hired by the British, to murder women and children, and kill and scalp the wounded. You have seen their harrows and grimaces, and heard their yells. Can you fear *them?* No. You will trod them in the utmost contempt.

VOLUNTEERS!

Disloyal and traiterous men have endeavored to dissuade you from doing your duty. Sometimes they say, if you enter Canada, you will be held to service for five years. At others they say that you will not be furnished with supplies. At other times they say, that if you are wounded, the government will not provide for you by pensions.

The just and generous course pursued by the government towards the volunteers who fought at Tippecanoe, furnishes an answer to the last objection.

Volunteers! I esteem your generous and patriotic motives. You have made sacrifices on the altar of your country. You will not suffer the enemies of your fame to mislead you from the path of duty and honor, and deprive you of the esteem of a grateful country. You will shun the *eternal infamy* that awaits the man, who having come within sight of the enemy, *basely* shrinks in the moment of trial.

Soldiers of every corps! It is in your power to retrieve the honor of your country; and cover yourselves with glory. Every man who performs a gallant action, shall have his name made known to the nation. Rewards and honors await the brave. Infamy and contempt are reserved for cowards.

Companions in Arms! You came to vanquish a valiant foe. I know the choice you will make. Come on my heroes! And when you attack the enemy's batteries, let your rallying word be, "*The Cannon lost at Detroit—or Death.*"

ALEXANDER SMYTH,
Brig Gen. Commanding.

Camp, near Buffalo, Nov. 17, 1812.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *December* 11, 1812.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

MR. RALPH DAWSON, a citizen of this town, arrived on Wednesday evening last, direct from BLACK ROCK, which place he left on Saturday the 28th ult.

He states, that a detachment of the regular troops, between day break and sunrise of that morning, under cover of the fire from our 3 batteries crossed over to the British side and took two of their batteries; and that the British troops retreated down the river to the lower battery.——The landing of our troops, was opposed by the British flying artillery and a constant fire from the fort and batteries.

When Mr. Dawson left Black Rock, the three American batteries were keeping up a constant and heavy fire on Fort Erie, and the battery which the British still retained possession of.—He distinctly saw a large fire behind the batteries, which he conjectured was the burning either of the enemy's barracks or stores.

Orders were issued for the remainder of the troops to cross over and reinforce the regulars—and it was confidently believed that Fort Erie would that night be in possession of the Americans.

With pride we announce, that capts. Lithgow. Cooper and Torbets companies, all from this town and the neighbourhood, had volunteered to cross together with a number of other volunteer companies. Mr. Dawson however, understood, that some volunteers had refused to go over.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who accompanied Gen. Tannehill's army to Buffalo, to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated

BUFFALO, 23d November, 1812.

"Our army arrived here on the evening of the 18th, generally in good health and spirits. The day after our arrival Gen. Smyth gave the British commandant on the opposite shore notice that the armistice (which had existed since the battle of Queenston) would expire in 36 hours, being the time specified for giving notice before hostilities would re-commence. At the expiration of the time, a heavy cannonading was heard at this place, supposed to be at Fort Niagara, which proved to be the case. Our Fort opened a fire against Fort George, the result of which was, that a store-house and block-house at Fort George were burned, also three dwelling houses in the town of Newark, and a British vessel laying at Fort George was entirely destroyed. This news we have from a gentleman from Niagara last evening. No damage was done on our side except five men killed, three of them by the bursting of one of our cannon.

"Great preparations are making for an attack on Fort Erie; I am anxiously waiting to hear our guns fire, and do not know but before I finish my letter they will commence the attack.

"The enclosed handbill* has been circulated thro' this town and country, and has had a good effect; suppose from 600 to 1000 volunteers are under arms from this town and country around for the purpose of joining the regular troops when they cross. As for our Pennsylvania volunteers, some of them will cross, but many will not.

"Three batteries are erected at and near Black Rock, in which 24 pounders, 18 and long 12's are placed to play on Fort Erie, and to cover the landing of our troops. The gentleman who had charge of erecting the batteries, informed me that the cannon would be placed on them this evening. Boats are ready, sufficient to carry 3000 men and 10 pieces of artillery at once. The number of troops here cannot be accurately ascertained; the commissary says he thinks about 5000 rations are issued here daily. There are about 300 Indians here anxious to cross, but Gen. Smyth informed them that not one should go over the river until the whites had taken possession.

"I confidently believe that to-morrow night is fixed on as the proper time to cross; but it is an entire secret."

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* *Gen. Smyth's Address to the Army of the Centre, which will be found in this day's paper*

THE Legislature of this state met at *Harrisburgh* on the 17th inst. Presly Carr Lane, esq. of Fayette County was elected Speaker of the Senate, & John Tod, esq. of Bedford, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Four of the electors of President and Vice President, did not attend.—the vacancies were filled by the appointment of Walter Franklin, Charles Shoemaker, Jr. Alexander Dysart and Joseph Reed.

Mr. Madison has lost one vote in the state of Ohio, only seven electors convened and voted.

We understand a body of troops set out from camp a few days since on a secret expedition, to be accomplished in twenty days. They are to proceed to Xenia, and from thence to Springfield and Eaton, and from the latter to the place of their destination. The troops engaged in this expedition are composed of the following corps viz.

Major Ball's squadron U. S. Volunteers and 12 months Dragoons	200
Simeral's regiment Kentucky, do.	220
Select U. S. infan. capt. Elliott,	50
Butler and Alexander's companies,	70
	540

Chil. Fredonian.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Washington City 27th Nov. 1812

Certain publications having appeared in the newspapers, giving information in detail of the strength and the probable objects of the armies to which the writers are said to belong, which information if true, is calculated to apprize the enemy of their real strength if incorrect, to mislead the public mind; it has became necessary to put a stop to all such publications in future, by reminding the officers and soldiers of the army, that all communications relative to their duties, or to the public service, should be made to their immediate commanding officers, and forbiding them to correspond on these subjects with any other persons, reserving to all concerned the rights recured to them by the Rules and Articles of War

By order of the Secretary at War.
T. H. CUSHING, Adjt. Gen.

A PORTRAIT OF BONAPARTE.

DRAWN BY A DEMOCRAT.

Extract from gov. Hawkins' speech to the Legislature of North Carolina.

While we are vigorously pursuing the course which our government has been compelled to adopt against Great Britain, it may be essential to our safety to guard against the wiles and intrigues of a no less inveterate enemy to our rights and liberties—*the Emperor of the French*—Our differences with him, as the President of the U. States in his recent communination to congres has informed the nation, are yet in an unsettled state.

He has furnished incontrovertible evidence of his superior claims to a pre eminent practical knowledge of all the *vices & enormities* which render a human being odious in the eyes of God and man

Crimes and intrigues the most wicked—the most shocking to humanity, he has resorted to, in order to accomplish his nefarious purposes, to gratify his boundless ambition and insatiable thirst for *universal dominion?*—— Unoffending nations on the continent of Europe have felt the full force of his *friendship;* they have been crushed by its *ardor*, and still groan under its *continuance.*

A stranger to equity and justice, he would do violence to his natural propensities were he to make suitable atonement for any one of the volume of aggressions which he has perpetrated against the rights of independent and neutral nations.

From such a character, whose despotic will is the supreme law of his Empire, and whose thirst for conquest cannot be satiated by any thing short of the subjugation of the whole world, have the U. S. *reasonable grounds* to expect restitution for the multiplied injuries and spoliations which they have experienced at his hands, *unaccompanied by views connected with his own aggrandizement?*

Knowing the governing principles of his action, the U. S. would be lost to a sense of every thing conductive to the preservation of their honor and best interests, were they to enter into an alliance with him *on any conditions* or *in any manner whatever?*

That this grand and favorite snare of his, as we are engaged in war with England, (his rival, as well in war as in aggressions upon our rights,) will now be laid for the United States we have every reason to expect:—— Should such expectation be verified, it will be for our country to determine whether she will be allured into it.—It is not to be doubted that an open and direct war with the French nation is an evil less to be dreaded than an entangled alliance, which would not fail to produce the most humiliating effects upon our national character, & from which we should not be able to extricate ourselves but by an appeal to arms.

(Fed. Repr.)

From the Gleaner, November 20.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

OF all the stages of life, that of youth, that blest period when the passions allure to pleasure—when every object is painted to the imagination in the vivid tints of joy, before reason has so far assumed her empire as to convince us that the pleasures which court our pursuit are momentary or illusive, or experience has stamped the mortifying conviction that a thorn lurks with its poisonous dart beneath each flower—*that* is the happy period designated by all as the most delightful of life. The blood flows rapid and warm through the heart. Every lad, to the other sex, is an Adonis. Every pretty girl appears to the youths, a Helen or a Venus.

But even that period is not free from its troubles. Every cup of pleasure is dashed with a portion of alloy. Nanette sighs, because Amelia has a blacker eye or a finer dimple. Olivia, although her shape is most beautiful, pines in secret because the face of Ardelia is thought handsomer. And even the sensible—the amiable—the accomplished Charlotte, cannot conceal her chagrin because Mary has a smaller foot and a finer turned ancle. "Ah! what a piece of work is" woman! Still, dear, forward, unaccountable creatures, *I like ye.* I delight in all your joys—I sympathise in all your sorrows. Permit then, an old fellow to tell you frankly, that you are not so perfect but that attention to a little good advice may improve you.

Never swear—Profane language from your lovely lips seems thrice impious. I am sorry that posterity, who will read my writings, a hundred generations hence, should know the face. The fault is not mine.

Never read a book in private which you would blush to have your father find you perusing.

Check the first approach of licentious conduct or discourse; and awe, by the irresistable influence of female virtue, the man into silence, who dares profane your ear with a double *entendre* or an indelicate allusion.

If a man of worth, but diffident, be in company, pay not all your attention to the forward coxcomb, although he may intrude himself upon you, but complacently smile and encourage the confidence of the modest and unassuming.

Read your bibles, girls—read your bibles. If at first as a duty it will soon become a pleasure. Men of sense will love you better—and even the knave and fool will respect you the more.

If a young man visits you, evening after evening—plaguing and pestering you with his company, and gives you no opportunity to tell him his visits are not acceptable—I'm sure you all wonder how you are to relieve yourselves from so unpleasant a dilemma. I confess, girls, I hardly know——I have it——Ask them if they have read the last number of *Old Robert;* if not, hand them the Gleaner, and ten to one but they will take the hint.

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100 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the employment of the subscriber, living near York (Penn.) on Tuesday evening the 19th inst. a man named JOHN LOVELL. On the Tuesday before, he left the subscriber's house, having under his care a waggon and five horses, loaded with 26 barrels of flour, which he was to drive to Baltimore—where he was to dispose of the flour to the best advantage. He arrived with the team, accordingly, at Baltimore, and sold the flour at the rate of $9 50 per barrel. He then took one of the horses, and putting the money received for the flour in his pocket—made off.

Said Lovell is a stout man, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and lean face. The horse which he took, is a bright bay, dark thin mane and tail, his hind feet white, about 11 or 12 years old, and about 14 hands high.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given for delivering said Lovell and horse to the subscriber, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

WILLIAM JONES.

November 23, 1812.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 25th of September last, a dark bay Horse, about 14 hands high, age unknown, has a small star, some white feet and saddle marks. The owning may have him again by applying to the subscriber and paying charges.

JAMES GRAHAM.

8th December, 1812

STRAY COW

CAME to the farm whereon the subscriber lives, adjoining Braddock's Field, some time during the present month, a dark brindled COW, no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, November 25, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Mr. Gilbert M'Kown has left my bed and board *without any cause whatever*, this is to give notice that I will not pay any debts of *his* contracting after this date.

S. W. LEIPER.

November 23, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Two Apprentices to the

Apothecary & Drug business.

Apply to

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, November 24 1812

AARON HART,

AT THE SIGN OF THE RIFLE.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by *John M'Combs*, in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he carries on the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. He flatters myself that he will be able to furnish those who may call on him, with Rifles, Fowling Pieces and Pistols, equal in goodness and workmanship to any made in the state.

Repairing, stocking, &c. done at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1812.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS opened and now offers for sale in Market between Third and Fourth streets on moderate terms for Cash, a handsome assortment of fresh and seasonable *GOODS*, consisting of

Blue, black, bottle green, brown and mixt superfine cloths
Blue, drab, brown and mixt common & coarse cloths
Blue, drab, mixt and black cassimers
Coatings, moleskins and fiannels
Olive twilled velvets
Olive and drab cords
Super undress'd and dress'd prints
Common do
Dark, pink and light cambrick ginghams
Black and green bombazetts
Waistcoating, a handsome assortment of fancy coloured cottons
7-8 and 4-4 shirting muslin
6-4 and 4-4 cambrick do
India do
Irish linen
Pink, green and brown cambrick muslin
4-4 and 7-8 checks
Napkins and Russia toweling
Women's black and coloured worsted hose
Do cotton do
Florence mantua and India silks
White, pink and green sarcenets
6 and 7-4 damask silk shawls
6-4 serg'd do
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 cotton do
Ladies short hand silk, kid, york tan, beaver and angola gloves
Do extra long silk and kid gloves
Mens' best beaver do
Real and common Madras handkerchiefs
Bandano and Barcelona do
Cotton cords
Black crape, gauze and crape
Silk cords
Silk and cotton suspenders
Scotch thread, tapes, shwing silk, ribbons, &c. &c.
Ladies morocco and kid shoes
Mens' fine and coarse do
Womens' leather do
Red, black and yellow morocco skins
Wool cards

And a general assortment of *GROCERIES*.

Also, 100 barrels best quality Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1812.

CASH FOR HOGS BRISTLES.

WM. BAIR respectfully informs the public that he has removed his *Brush Manufactory* to Wood street, third door above Mr. M'Clelagh's Tavern, where he will give from 30 to 60 Cents per pound for cleaned combed Hogs Bristles when neatly put up with the tips one way. Customers orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. A Boy wanted as an Apprentice to the Brush Making Business.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1812.

A PERSON

HAVING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE

Dry Good Business,

AND Writes a good hand, and who has been accustomed to attend a *Store* in a Considerable City, wishes to employ his time in that way.

Apply at this Office.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 3tq

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Mayesville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

CINCINNATI,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT

COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil; consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and his experimental proof of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerfil bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first, of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of infusion to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr Edme Dubatel sign of the Golden Head No 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keen & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 253, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10 sign of Franklin N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78 north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R. Waits's, Nos 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three timesa day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and fax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisic or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For fetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for Sale at his Copper and Tin Ware-House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons
Copper by the Sheet
Tin by the Box
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Three or Four Journeymen Tinplate workers wanted, who will receive good wages and constant employment, and

Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery Business. Pittsburgh, Nov 18, 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient shou'd not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions
Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor. *October* 29, 1812

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

The Honest Man's Almanac.

FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors;" besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 23, 1812.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract* of *Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out-houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work, an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber; this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton Iron Works, Falls of Big Beaver Beaver county, September 22, 1812

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

LOTS FOR SALE.

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES, on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 30th, 812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

FOR SALE.

THE yearly Ground Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars on Lot No 49, in Penn street; also, the yearly Ground Rent of Forty Dollars on part of Lots No 112 and 113, in Front street, and a Mortgage on Lot No. 99, of Fifteen Hundred Dollars. For particulars apply to Mr. *THOMAS GORMLEY*

RALPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1812 tf

NOTICE.

By mutual consent the Partnership of

Patterson & Hopkins,

Booksellers is dissolved

ALL engagements entered into by the House of *P & H* will be attended to and settled by R & J PATTERSON, the present firm, who have on hand a very large and select assortment of

Books and Stationary,

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

R & J PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, 31st October, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of

Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap, and Candles.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS,
Have recently published the

Catechism of Nature,

For the use of Children.

By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zurphen

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.

Price 20 Cents

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book, entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,

THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,

To which is added,

A Biographical Sketch of

GENERAL WAYNE,

with an account of the

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low.*"

ALSO,

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812.